

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLII. No. 7186.

號四十月八年六十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

日五十月七年戊丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL:

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STEPHEN & CO., 39, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.O. BATES, HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 156 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMADEE PRINCE & CO., 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOROK, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY'S CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAUL & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE CHUZ, SANTO, QUELION & CO., AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEMPE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank will be made on Hongkong, and the various British Posts Office in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, June 7, 1886.

564

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
PAID-UP.....\$2,500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
6 4 0
3 3 0
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the Balance of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of
THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1068

BONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$500,000
OF DIVIDENDS.....\$8,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PEC. PREMIUMS.....\$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.
J. B. IRVING, Esq. H. MOFFIT, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. E. H. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq.
W. H. F. DARBY, Esq. TON, Esq.
H. L. DALTRY, Esq. H. A. P. MCLEWEN, Esq.
H. R. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai.—EWAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
6 4 0
3 3 0
For 6 months, 4 per cent. u " "
12 5 0
For 12 months, 5 per cent. u "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Credits granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 11, 1886. 947

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

DURING the Absence of our Mr. STIBBLE, we have authorised Mr. R. M. GRAY to Sign our Firm for Procurement.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1886. 1562

Intimations.

WANTED.

A Large FRONT AIRY ROOM, with VERANDAH, on the LOWER LEVELS, Apply to

THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER
Hongkong, August 13, 1886. 1563

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

To have this BEER in Finest Condition keep it cold, but avoid direct contact with ice.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, August 9, 1886. 1532

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED on the 14th to the 28th day August current (both days inclusive), during which period of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1886.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 4, 1886. 1497

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By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 7, 1886. 1524

GRIFFITH'S
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG
NOW READY,
1, DUDELL STREET.

GRIFFITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF THE

LONDON-ERATED WATERS,
1, DUDELL STREET,

CONTINUE TO SUPPLY:

SODA WATER, LEMONADE,
TONIC WATER, GINGERALE,
Seltzer, Sarsaparilla, &c., &c., &c.

At the same Moderate Charges.

957

NOTICE.

A LADY of great experience wishes to take charge (or otherwise) of a little girl, who could be brought up with her own, aged ten. Healthy country home about a dozen miles out of London. Educational advantages, especially for Music. Parents living abroad would be assured that their little one would meet with every care and sympathy.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. St. Turner, II, Cannon Place, Hackney, N.W.; Rev. E. C. Ince, Sunbury House, Watford, Herts; Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Russell, Ashford, Kent; Editor, *China Mail*, Hongkong; and others.

Terms—According to requirements.

Hongkong, July 23, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

6 4 0
3 3 0
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Approved Claims on the Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liquidation, or the Balance of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of
The National Life Assurance Society.
H. A. Herbert,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1068

Bongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$500,000
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LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

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For 12 months, 5 per cent. u "

Local Bills Discounted.

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Credits granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 11, 1886. 947

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF H. CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE LAGER BEER,

BOTTLED by

THE PHENIX BOTTLING CO.

NOTICE!

To have this BEER in Finest Condition keep it cold, but avoid direct contact with ice.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the OFFICIAL ASSESSOR in Bankruptcy to offer FOR SALE, ON

THURSDAY,

the 19th August, 1886, at 11 o'clock a.m., on the Premises, in One Lot, or otherwise as shall be declared at the time of Sale,—

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Situate at BOWRINGTOWN, and until recently occupied by MESSRS. JAMESON & CROKER.

1.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, abutting on the North on the Praya and measuring 109 feet and 11 inches, on the South on Inland Lot Number 744 (next hereinafter described) and measuring 101 feet and 2 inches, on the East on a Public Road immediately adjoining the Bowrington Canal and measuring 141 feet and 7 inches, and on the West on a Public Road and measuring 115 feet and 10 inches.

The above Piece of Ground contains 13,021 square feet, is registered in the Land Office as MARINA LOT 270, and held for the residue of a term of 999 years, at an Annual Crown Rent of \$200.

2.—ANOTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, abutting on the North on the last mentioned Lot and measuring 101 feet and 2 inches, on the South on Wan Chai Road, and measuring 100 feet, on the East on a Public Road immediately adjoining the Bowrington Canal and measuring 129 feet, and on the West on a Public Road and measuring 112 feet and 6 inches.

The above Piece of Ground contains 12,05 square feet, is registered

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.
Smoked HAMS.
Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.
Assorted SYRUPS.
COTTAGE'S Table FRUITS.
ASPARAGUS.

Queen OLIVES.
Sausage MEAT.
CAVIAR.
Potted MEATS.
MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.
Eagle Brand MILK.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Green CORN.
Baked BEANS.
BEAVER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of
**COOKING AND PARLOUR
STOVES.**

AGATE IRON WARE COOKING
UTENSILS.
WOFFLE IRONS.
CHARCOAL IRONS.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
NONPARCEL KEROSENE OIL.

WINES, &c.

SPARKLING SAUVE, Pts. & Qts. @
\$11 and \$12.
CUP CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qts. @ \$12
and \$14.
SAUCON'S SHERRY.
SAUCON'S INVALID PORT.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
JAMESON'S WHISKY.
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
HEBBING'S CHERRY CORDIAL.
ASSORTED LIQUEURS.
DRAUGHT, ALE and PORTER.
&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT.

at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1268

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts.....\$20 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints.....\$21 " 2 "

Dubos Frères & De Germon & Co.'s
BORDEAUX CLARETS AND
WHITE WINES.
Baxter's Celebrated "Barley Beer."
WHISKY, \$7 per Case of 1 doz.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, July 18, 1886. 1187

NOW READY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE; with special reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. Price, 75 cents.

Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Travancore*, Captain Logan, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, on to Japan, on notice to the consignee by noon before noon To-day, the 11th instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 19th instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents,
Hongkong, August 11, 1886. 1540

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Straits of Gibraltar, Captain DEWAR, HAVING ARRIVED from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to SEND IN THEIR BILLS OF LADING FOR COUNTERSIGNATURE by the Undersigned, and to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at the KOWLOON PIERS, and there stored in Godowns at Consignee's risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before noon To-day, the 6th instant.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims must reach us before 4 p.m. of the 10th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 6, 1886. 1523

Notices to Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP OVER, FROM BREMEN
AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns at the Kowloon Pier, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before noon To-day, the 13th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims must reach us before 4 p.m. of the 10th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1886. 1555

To-day's Advertisements.

UNION LINE.

FOR KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship *Urakami*, Captain Jones, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 16th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 14, 1886. 1567

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Wings*, Capt. Sra. Chau, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at 3 p.m.

This Steamer has superior First-class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1886. 1565

TO LET.

AT THE PEAK.

For September and October.

A 5-ROOMED HOUSE, Completely FURNISHED, (including a New Piano).

Apply by Letter to

'PEAK,'

c/o THIS OFFICE.

Hongkong, August 14, 1886. 1572

NOW READY.

INDEX

to the

CHINA REVIEW

from VOLUMES I to XII.

1.—LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

2.—ARTICLES.

3.—REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

4.—LIST OF AUTHORS REVIEWED.

PRICE—

50 CENTS.

To be had at the China Mail Office.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Whether the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALEX. MCNAUL, American ship, Capt. G. W. David—Messengers Maritimes.

ANNIE H. SMITH, American ship, Capt. R. B. Brown—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BARTH J. EWENS, Amer. barque, Capt. John A. Flum—Chineses.

MCLAUGHLIN, American ship, Capt. Jas. H. McLaughlin—Messengers Maritimes.

GALAZEL, British ship, Captain William Colville—Enderco Co., Ltd.

J. D. PETERS, American ship, Capt. G. A. Lane—Messengers Maritimes.

MCNAUL, American ship, Capt. Jas. H. McNaull—Messengers & Co.

REVOLVING LIGHT, British ship, Capt. J. A. Durkee—Messengers Maritimes.

SZE, British steamer, Captain Dodd—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 13, 1886.—

MIRAHSSA, Dutch brig, 84, Capt. N. M. Mendonca, 14, Edderhout and Rotting.

SIESEMSEN & Co.

August 14.—

YANGTZE, British steamer, from Whampoa.

CÉLESTE, Dutch steamer, 1,423, J. C. Grobbo de Haan, Saigon August 10, General.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, August 14, 1886. 1568

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM SOURABAYA, SAMARANG,

BATAVIA, SINGAPORE AND

SAIGON.

THE Steamship *Cebes* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her and by Steamship *Bantam*, from MADRAS, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, August 14, 1886. 1570

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

And

SUNDAY PLANTS IN POTS.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 14, 1886. 1570

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.

Vessels.

Captain.

Agents.

Date of Leaving.

September 3, at noon.

August 20, at 4 p.m.

About August 16.

About August 17.

August 18.

August 24, at 4 p.m.

August 25, at 3 p.m.

Quick despatch.

Quick despatch.

August 24, at 3 p.m.

Sept. 2, at 3 p.m.

Quick despatch.

August 24, at 4 p.m.

August 25, at 3 p.m.

August 26, at 4 p.m.

August 27, at 3 p.m.

August 28, at 4 p.m.

August 29, at 4 p.m.

August 30, at 4 p.m.

August 31, at 4 p.m.

September 1, at 4 p.m.

September 2, at 4 p.m.

September 3, at 4 p.m.

September 4, at 4 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Mr Wilfrid Blunt has noticed that he renounces "publicly and absolutely, and for ever all connexion with the Tories and their anti-Chinese class politics."

Mr Pearson Hill, son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, in dealing with the question of Postal Reform at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, said the Post Office authorities, when appealed to, reduced Colonial postage, pointed out that the cost of the packet service involved a loss of 1000/- a day over the revenue from letters. They now laid down the principle that the service should be self-supporting, losing eight of the principle that had been held long ago by Sir C. Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the cost of the postal service was partly political, and not properly chargeable wholly to the Post Office. The packet service stood to the Navy as Volunteers did to the regular service, and its cost should be regarded in the light of the capitulation grant to the Volunteers. If the packet service were abolished the Irish must be increased, and, therefore, if a fair amount were charged for political reasons, the cost of conveying Colonial letters would be to clear gain. But if the view were wrong he will stand by the view of the Post Office that every service should be self-supporting should be adopted.

On similar, political, and economical grounds, he contended, it would be true policy to reduce Colonial postage rates (heat, heat).

From an American standpoint no more cogent argument against Mr Gladstone's proposals has appeared than is contained in a letter from Mr Matthew Arnold declining an invitation to address the Irish Royal Union. Mr Arnold says Mr Gladstone aims at a momentary success, regardless of the trouble which will not live to see. His present success is only obtainable by yielding to Mr Parnell's demands; hence Mr Gladstone is limited, among the methods of Home Rule, to a scheme for creating an Irish National Parliament. He continues:

"Let Americans ask themselves what they would have thought of the statesmen who assumed that the only way of giving to the Southern States an effective government by Southern Congress at Richmond. Such a Congress would infallibly have grown into an embarrassment of the Washington Congress, however sincerely Southerners might have professed, in first asking for it, that into this it should never grow. So, as to Ireland, the very talents of the Irish for politics and oratory will inevitably make the Irish Parliament grow into a power confronting the Imperial Parliament and embarrassing it, however sincerely the Irish may now profess that they do not mean their Parliament to grow into anything of the kind. I by no means blame them for asking for such a Parliament; but I say the English Minister who conceives it may be a dexterous politician and Parliamentary manager, but he is not a statesman."

Mr Arnold protests against Mr Gladstone's assumption to have a monopoly of the principle of Home Rule, which Mr Arnold asserts is equally favoured by all Mr Gladstone's best opponents.

The cricketing correspondent of the Allahabad *Pioneer* gives the following notice in a late letter:—Gibson's bowling in the match, Australias v. Derbyshire, has never been surpassed even by Spofforth. In the whole game he took 16 wickets for 101 runs. His style is peculiar, and not pretty to look at. In the moment of delivery he gives a kind of skip in the air and brings his hand right over his head. He keeps an excellent leap, is very straight, and can make the ball break both ways. During this tour he has proved far more deadly than Palmer.

Of W. G. Grace, as compared with other cricketers, he says:—Now, I will give my candid opinion. People may talk of Murdoch, Stas, A. Lytton, W. W. Read, or Shrewsbury. I admire all these batsmen with a fervour approaching veneration. But when W. G. Grace is genuinely on the wicket, I believe no, I am sure—that there never has been any cricketer like him. Nobody gives one the same impression of dreadful and implacable power over the bowler and the fieldsmen. Yes, I know his later manner, when he plays in a huddled up fashion, and it always seems to be 2 to 1 on the ball. I am referring to what an critic would call his grand manner, which he always had in 1871, and has latterly treated us to with gradually widening intervals. Luckily the Chapman was his grand master in the match of the Committee of Engineers against the Australian. He started the splendid Australian bowling as it was never seen before. When he batted, it was with careless ease, and when he hit the ball instantaneously reached the boundary. But his late cuts will never be forgotten by any true critic who saw them. No critic is going to send a ball between point and third man, as if it had been shot out of a catapult. Now I have always noticed that Grace—there have been exceptions, but rare ones—gives the standard to his side. And this occasion was no exception. Nobody batted really well except Grace; but inspired by his example every body made a score.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.
That the public are naturally impatient to know what steps have been taken by the local Government regarding the seizure of British property on the high seas by the Chinese Customs agents.

This matter is of the utmost importance, inasmuch as, if not vigorously dealt with, the Celestials will resort to further excesses, in order to see how far they can safely go.

That Sir Richard MacDonnell would have made short work of such an incident, and the Senior Naval Officer would have taken a hand in the business a few hours after it had been reported.

That we do things very differently now, and the Chinese do not think half so much of us in consequence.

That but for the ultra-cautious attitude now assumed by the Hongkong Executive, the former violation of territory and the present seizure of British coal, would never have been attempted.

That it is rather humiliating to find that British officials seem now-a-days to have no power to command respect in such matters.

That if Sir Robert Hart succeeds in effecting the arrangement which he is credited to be making, by which the existing Hopo system will cease, it will prove an unmixed blessing to native as well as foreign traders.

That it will also be a gain to the Peking authorities, whatever it may be to individual Provincial officials.

That any discussion on the Silver Question had better begin by a series of accurate definitions, and that, after these are satisfactorily arranged, ample room for discussion will be left.

That although the H.K. and S. Bank report may be described as somewhat bald, a complete explanation may be expected from the Deputy Chairman at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders. That shareholders should be prepared to ask for what further information they require, so that the Board may have an opportunity of supplying it.

That the falling off in the net profit is probably not more than was expected, but that the existence of the fund for the equalisation of dividends has been more than justified by the crisis in exchange.

That the matter of adjustment of exchange is of small import compared with the more serious question of the Bank's earning power.

That the belief that last half-year's losses were exceptional, given encouragement to the hope that future results will be more favourable; and that, as public confidence is already so far restored, it requires but a few assurances from the Deputy Chairman to completely re-establish it.

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That speculators may find holders more firm now than they fondly expected.

That the advance in Dock shares would appear to have been more than justified, if the Company declared the reported 7 per cent. and 2 per cent. bonus; and that, if the directors give promise of similar earning power for the coming half year, the share should advance still further.

That business generally being understood to be in anything but a satisfactory state, it is refreshing to find some public companies doing so well, and others less badly than the general dulness would lead one to expect.

That the advent of a German mail line, with a German Band, has been the subject of no little rejoicing on the part of our German fellow-residents.

That it may be a question how this mail line can advance the prestige of the German nation, but that the more lines there are the cheaper the passage and transport will become; while a Band thrown in is not to be despised when considering by what line one will travel.

That the Chinese element in the Police Force should be reduced to the smallest possible dimensions.

That policemen, however capable they may be, are worse than useless when they employ their knowledge merely to enrich their purse and wink at crime.

Mr Webber objected to this evidence because the men were called to answer to what was done on the 8th, and not to other charges.

Mr Mackean said it would be sufficient to know that the witness had seen ludings taken away on former occasions.

Mr Webber (continuing).—The reason why the man got 10 cents was because he had been watching from four o'clock in the morning till eight.

Mr Webber said he did not propose to cross-examine the witness. He objected to other witnesses being called, as he was not in a position to cross-examine them, and their giving their evidence without his doing this might prejudice the other witnesses. He thought it was only fair that the prisoners who were brought up on a serious charge should have every facility to make a defence.

Mr Johnson said.—The Crown would be much more liable to lose by an adjournment than the defence by the case going on just now. It had been with difficulty that some of the witnesses had been got, and if their evidence was not taken at that time, it was possible they might not be got again.

Mr Webber said he must withdraw from the case unless an adjournment were granted. If the Crown had difficulty in getting the witnesses to come, he would have still greater difficulty in getting them to return to be cross-examined.

After some further discussion, it was agreed to adjourn the case till four o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr Webber said he had an application to make. The men were all secured on their entering the force, and he now asked that upon the strength of that security or further security that they be allowed to leave the barracks.

Mr Mackean said he would allow bail of 100/- in addition to their security.

Mr Johnson—I am told that three have already disappeared, so your Worship ought to make the bail heavy.

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On the case resuming at four o'clock, Mr Webber applied that Inspector Matheson should be present as he was instructing him in the case.

Mr Webber.—Then I give notice that I object to his evidence by and by.

Mr Mackean.—You are aware that the Police and the complainant are entitled to make a statement.

Mr Webber.—I am going to argue that the wrong person has been made complainant. I shall object to Inspector Matheson's evidence.

Mr Mackean.—Your objection is overruled.

Mr Webber.—You will note my protest. The cross examination of Chas. Alick was then proceeded with.

That it would be well did the British authorities take note that our local Dock Company can turn out gunboats and steel cruisers able to appear to advantage by the side of the best and most modern vessels constructed in Europe.

That as milk is now being put forward as the sovereign remedy for all diseases, it ought to be seen that milkmen do not sell water for milk, and especially so as the detection of such dilution is so easy.

BROWNIE.

THE SUSPECTED LUKONGS, TRAIL AT THE POLICE COURT.

To-day, the trial of the Lukongs who are charged with accepting bribes from a gambling house was commenced, before Mr Mackean, at the Police Court. Mr Johnson, Crown Solicitor, instructed by Inspector Matheson, prosecuted, and Mr Webber (of Mr C. Ewens) appeared for the defence.

Fifty-three men in all were brought before Major Dempster, Acting Superintendent of Police and were suspended from office. To-day it was found that three of the number had laid down the principle that the service should be self-supporting, losing eight of the principle that had been held long ago by Sir C. Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the cost of the postal service was partly political, and not properly chargeable wholly to the Post Office. The packet service stood to the Navy as Volunteers did to the regular service, and its cost should be regarded in the light of the capitalization grant to the Volunteers.

That shareholders should be prepared to ask for what further information they require, so that the Board may have an opportunity of supplying it.

That the falling off in the net profit is probably not more than was expected, but that the existence of the fund for the equalisation of dividends has been more than justified by the crisis in exchange.

That the matter of adjustment of exchange is of small import compared with the more serious question of the Bank's earning power.

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That as milk is now being put forward as the sovereign remedy for all diseases, it ought to be seen that milkmen do not sell water for milk, and especially so as the detection of such dilution is so easy.

That it is rather humiliating to find that British officials seem now-a-days to have no power to command respect in such matters.

That if Sir Robert Hart succeeds in effecting the arrangement which he is credited to be making, by which the existing Hopo system will cease, it will prove an unmixed blessing to native as well as foreign traders.

That it will also be a gain to the Peking authorities, whatever it may be to individual Provincial officials.

The petition is dated 16th July. I took the petition to the Registrar General. Two or three days elapsed between the presentation of the petition and its presentation to the Registrar General. I have seen the fortune teller before. My home is about 100 yards from the Recreation Grounds. I did not sign the petition. I told the fortune teller to say the Police at Taipinghan received 40 cents through me. The man paid 10 cents and the men on duty \$1.40. My son refused to pay No. 207 and he took him to the Police office, charged him with assaulting him and had him fined \$50. I have never had anything to do with the police.

I hear on pretty good authority that the Germaners here and in Peking are fostering the peccable notions of the Chinese Government and have recommended to the Governor to Christianity. It will perhaps be remembered that during the French trouble the above-named officials numerized the Thence recommending that, as the Treaties recognise the rights of foreigners to preach Christianity, openly the propagation of Christianity should be contemplated but secretly it should be suppressed. In accordance with this Memorandum the Tsung Li Yamen has issued instructions that no man is to rent or sell ground or shop for purposes of preaching without first securing the consent of the local mandarin. Since the beginning of the Christian era many attempts have been made to stamp out Christianity, but it is still strong. The Chinese Government was as wise as Constantine, they would know that the attempt to suppress Christianity is as useless and dangerous as the manufacture of steamships.

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DEATH IN THE MILK-PAUL.

Says the *St. James Gazette*:—One of the many benefits that the United Kingdom owes to Irishmen is the Brown Institution, a foundation connected with the University of London for the study of animal pathology and its relation to disease in man. To this institution we are indebted for the completion of a series of experiments which tend strongly to prove the origin of one of the most mysterious and fatal maladies endemic in these islands.

Milk has long been suspected as the channel through which scarlet fever and diphtheria have usually disseminated; but hitherto we have had little or no direct evidence to the part it plays in the transmission of disease. The careful and laborious observations of Mr. Power, one of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board, supplemented by the scientific investigations of Dr. Klein at the Brown Institution, have gone far to establish two propositions upon this subject—the first, that milk is a means of transmitting scarlet fever; the second, that scarlet fever itself is the effect of a micro-organism with distinct characteristics, which is itself produced by an eruptive disease in cows' udders.

The evidence on both points is very strong. Omitting for the moment all consideration of facts previously recorded which tend to show a close connection between milk from particular sources and scarlatina, we find a group of outbreaks last winter in districts which drew their milk from a common source, but in none of which it was possible to trace contamination from infected human beings. The dairy from which the suspected milk came was under medical supervision, and the doctor in charge proved that there was no scarlet fever amongst the staff, or even in the neighbourhood. The next important link discovered by Mr. Power, after he had established a prima facie connection between this particular dairy and the scattered outbreaks of the disease, was that the malefactors first declared itself, after the purchase of four new milk-cows. The cows supplying each dairy were kept in separate sheds, and as the four cows were shifted from one shed to another, the disease followed them in the corresponding districts served by the dairy. Finally, one of the retail dealers who drew his supply from this dairy returned the milk and orders were given that it should be thrown away. Some poor people in the neighbourhood heard of this proposal and begged for the milk. It was given to them, and a week later scarlet fever broke out in half a dozen of the families who received it.

The next and most interesting process was to examine the suspected cows. All of them were found to suffer from a peculiar eruptive disease which attacked the udder amongst other parts. The disease was of a trifling character, and did not affect the feeding power or the milk-supply of the cows attacked. It was proved to be contagious in this mild shape. Two of the four cows were handed over to Dr. Klein for observation and experiment at the Brown Institution. He inoculated some calves with the virus, and they took the disease in the mild form. Then Dr. Klein cultivated the virus in several of the usual media, and he detected a well-marked micro-coccus. The cultivated virus thus obtained was used for fresh inoculations, and the calves so inoculated were at once attacked with a malignant type of fever. One died and several were killed, and the post-mortem in all cases disclosed symptoms identical with those caused by scarlet fever in the corresponding organs of the human body. The last step so far taken in this extraordinary interest and suggestiveness of experiments was to cultivate the micro-coccus in milk. It lived there in it, multiplying with singular rapidity.

A scientific demonstration that the cultivated micro-coccus is a cause of scarlet fever will only be attained when milk charged with it has been consumed, and the consumption of the milk is followed by the disease. But for practical purposes the proof seems fairly complete. The theory of causation put forward by Dr. Klein seems too, to account satisfactorily for the usual way in which the disease is spread. The micro-coccus is present in the ulcerated udder of the cow. The beast seems healthy in all material respects, and is milked in the regular course. The fingers of the milker become infected with the matter on the udder, and squeeze minute particles of it into the milk. But milk has been proved by experiment to be an admirable medium for the rapid multiplication of the micro-coccus, and it has also been proved by experiment that the creature thus cultivated in milk, when introduced into a calf by inoculation, produces a far more virulent type of disease than that disseminated by contact, and one which closely corresponds in all its symptoms to scarlet fever. Dr. Klein's theory must of course undergo many severe tests before it can claim to rank as a demonstrated scientific truth. But his hypothesis seems more than plausible; and if it be indeed proved, it will, perhaps, teach us to cope with one of the most widespread and terrible of human maladies, besides throwing a strong guiding light upon the nature of many others.

THE DISQUIET IN FRANCE.

The following article from the *Spectator* gives a very interesting and truthful picture of the present condition of France.

The difficulties with which many English politicians are watching the course of events in France is probably a little premature, but there is some ground for it. It has long been noticed that a new régime in France lasts about eighteen years, and is then given up; and that curious feature in the history of a nation is not altogether inexplicable. The French are accustomed to make revolutions and counter-revolutions when other peoples make great changes of party. They know that their social system is founded on a rock; that no party will abrogate the Code, or restore primogeniture, or abolish the conscription, or confiscate small properties; and being at once logicians and actors, they make their changes dramatic and complete, altering the very appearance of the government. The date is fixed apparently by a certain growth in age. By the time the voters of thirty, who set up one form of government, approach fifty, they are disappointed with it, weary of it, long for a new experiment, and cease to defend it. The young are left free to try their hands, and they make their attempt in the French way, by some sort of a revolution, in which the initiative rests either with the Army or the masses, but which is subsequently confirmed by the body of the electors. Sixteen out of the usual eighteen years have now elapsed, and though there is no recognisable wish for revolution, there are appreciable signs of restlessness which in France precedes great movements. The electors who made the Republic do not content with it. It has not given them the things they like best—peace, glory, or pecuniary gain. There has been no great success, but a great many conscripts have been used up, and a mass of treasure wasted, in undertaken which have not been very successful, and which the peasants do not care about. The people who are conscripted do not want either Tunis, or Tonquin, or Madagascar, and only allow their conquest when told that the effort will be slight. They positively refused to go to war with China, even

when retreat was not especially creditable. As to glory, there has been none. There was no war in Tunis, only an immense consumption of conscripts by disease; the Tonquin War was not victorious, and the affair in Madagascar interests no one but of the official departments. France has no ally, is much overshadowed by Germany as ever, and occupies, in foreign countries a less conspicuous position than she did. As to prosperity, the taxes are heavier, prices lower—and in France five-sevenths of the people are producers—and the debt growing rapidly to unprecedented proportions.

The Republic is at peace, but loan laws have had little or no direct influence on the part it plays in the transmission of disease. The careful and laborious observations of Mr. Power, one of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board, supplemented by the scientific investigations of Dr. Klein at the Brown Institution, have gone far to establish two propositions upon this subject—the first, that milk is a means of transmitting scarlet fever; the second, that scarlet fever itself is the effect of a micro-organism with distinct characteristics, which is itself produced by an eruptive disease in cows' udders.

The evidence on both points is very strong. Omitting for the moment all consideration of facts previously recorded which tend to show a close connection between milk from particular sources and scarlatina, we find a group of outbreaks last winter in districts which drew their milk from a common source, but in none of which it was possible to trace contamination from infected human beings. The dairy from which the suspected milk came was under medical supervision, and the doctor in charge proved that there was no scarlet fever amongst the staff, or even in the neighbourhood. The next important link discovered by Mr. Power, after he had established a prima facie connection between this particular dairy and the scattered outbreaks of the disease, was that the malefactors first declared itself, after the purchase of four new milk-cows. The cows supplying each dairy were kept in separate sheds, and as the four cows were shifted from one shed to another, the disease followed them in the corresponding districts served by the dairy. Finally, one of the retail dealers who drew his supply from this dairy returned the milk and orders were given that it should be thrown away. Some poor people in the neighbourhood heard of this proposal and begged for the milk. It was given to them, and a week later scarlet fever broke out in half a dozen of the families who received it.

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